

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Andrew Johnson.

The State Bounty Bill.

An important measure is now pending in the Ohio Legislature of which we think many have no just conception.

A bill has already passed the Senate, providing in effect a State bounty of One Hundred Dollars to each veteran volunteer and new recruit, and where local bounties have been paid by private subscriptions or corporation tax, the money is to be refunded.

It is estimated that this precious bit of legislation involves increased taxation to the amount of nearly Eight Millions of Dollars. When it is remembered that the large bounties paid by the general government, are to be paid by the people, and that Ohio bears no insignificant part of the burden, it must be seen how fully this State can afford such prodigality as this measure proposes.

As to refunding to those who have subscribed to local bounties for the purpose of saving themselves or their particular locality from the operations of the Conscription Act, the idea should never be entertained. What they have thus paid when properly considered, is but an insurance against the chances of being obliged to pay the full amount of commutation provided for in the Conscription Act, or of being obliged to go into the ranks, and should be viewed as simply a good investment, working no injustice or particular hardship to any one.

We are sorry that such persons now should seek to be relieved still further by a legal enactment, imposing a tax to refund to them the money with which they have procured an immunity against being called to serve their country on the tented field. We learn that the pressure of petitions from persons who have thus subscribed to bounty funds has been very great. We are glad to know that up to this time no petition has been sent up from this Senatorial district and that our Senator opposed the measure to the last while it was pending in the Senate. The bill is now in the House where we hope it will receive its quietus.

Bounties Extended.

The joint resolution from the House, extending the time for the payment of bounties to April 1st, passed the Senate last week. Mr. Wilson in calling it up, read a letter from the Secretary of War, which stated:

First—That in his opinion the requisite number of troops could be raised more expeditiously by continuing the payment of bounties to April 1st, than by any other means.

Second—That great exertions are being made in several States to raise their quota by volunteering to avoid a draft, the people preferring that mode of raising troops.

Third—That Gen. Burnside and Hancock, and State Legislatures and Executives, are earnestly requesting such continuance.

Fourth—That the measure was wise and judicious, promotive of public welfare, and calculated most efficiently and quickly to strengthen our military forces.

Of course the passage of this resolution on such recommendations involves the postponement of the draft.

General Sherman has returned to Vicksburg. In our Columbus dispatch we have General Grant's statement as to the result of the expedition. It failed only in one particular, and that was in regard to the destruction of rolling stock at Selma. Owing to unavoidable delays the rebels were enabled to remove it south. But General Grant says an immense amount of stores were destroyed; the railroads were made a wreck of, and altogether, it was a severe blow to the rebels, and from which they will not recover. Gen. Sherman brought in with him eight thousand negroes. Gen. Grant is satisfied with the military situation, and says he sees the end of the rebellion. He will return to the West in ten days. [Cin. Gazette.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The first round from the Union batteries in New England has proved a regular broadside, and has swept the bogus Democracy out of sight. The occasion of the discharge was the New Hampshire election, which came off on Tuesday, the 8th. Gilmore (Union) was chosen Governor by 4,000 majority. Last year there were three candidates, and the vote stood thus:

Peace Democrat	32,833
Union	29,035
War Democrat	4,372

The majority against the Copperheads was 574. Now it is 4,000. That will do. The State was hotly contested, and the opposition made strong calculations upon carrying it. The Union men anticipated a majority of only 1,000. The people are getting more right every day.

Lincoln in Maine and Minnesota. The Union Convention of Minnesota, held on the 2d inst., passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whatever term of pardon or restoration may be granted to those who have been engaged in the rebellion, no rights or guarantees should be restored to slavery which have been forfeited and destroyed by rebellion and war.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the great measures inaugurated by the President and Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, the perpetuity of the Union, and the extinction of slavery, and recommend the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States for the next Presidential term.

Resolved, That we protest against the repeal of the Homestead law.

The Convention adjourned for an evening session, with three rousing cheers for Lincoln.

On the evening of the same day the Union members of the Legislature of Maine met in caucus, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for their eminent services to their country in the years of its greatest peril, President Abraham Lincoln and Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin are deserving the commendation and regard of the American people, and that in the opinion of this Legislature, the loyal citizens of Maine desire their re-election to the offices which they now so ably and faithfully fill.

Amendments to the Constitution.

It is known that Mr. Sumner has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to provide for submitting to the several States an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in the following terms:

"Be it resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of such Legislatures, shall become a part of the Constitution, to-wit:

"Art. 13. Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and of each State or Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave."

After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. At a very early stage of the present session Mr. Henderson of Missouri, in like manner introduced a proposition to change the Constitution of the States so as to prohibit slavery everywhere within the territorial limits of the Union, which proposition was also referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

This committee, being thus charged with the consideration of the subject-matter, reported the following additional article in amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That two-thirds of both Houses concurring, the following article shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when adopted by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

"Art. 13. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime, whereof the offender shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The amendment, as recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, provides it will be seen, for submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, and also that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by proper legislation. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Trumbull, gave notice to the Senate that at an early day he would call for consideration of this proposed amendment.

As preliminary to these propositions of constitutional amendment, Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, on Monday, last, introduced a joint resolution proposing to repeal the joint resolution adopted by the Thirty-sixth Congress, which was in the following terms:

"A joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States. **Resolved**, etc., That the following be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, namely:

"Art. XIII. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

Approved March 24, 1861.

This proposition, it will be remembered, was introduced into the Thirty-sixth Congress by Mr. Corwin of Ohio, our present Minister to Mexico, and received the votes of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, as is required in the case of constitutional amendments originating in Congress.

The Lieutenant-General Bill.

Washington, March 1.—The President, by message, informed the House today that he had approved the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General. Shortly afterward the President sent to the Senate the nomination of General Grant for that position.

The nomination has been confirmed and Gen. Grant's commission forwarded to him.

RESULT OF KILPATRICK'S RAID.

Railroad Track Torn up—Mills, Canal Boats and Locks Destroyed—Constant Fighting.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Times special gives the following additional statement as to the results, etc., of Kilpatrick's raid.

Miles of railroad track on two principal roads over which Lee transports his supplies for the army of Northern Virginia have been so thoroughly destroyed that some time must elapse before the roads can be put in order again. Depots of Commissary, Ordnance and Quartermaster's stores were burned or destroyed. No less than six grist mills and one saw mill, principally at work for the rebel army, were burned. Six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks on the James River Canal, and the almost invaluable coal pits at Manikin's Bend, were destroyed.

Nearly 300 prisoners were captured. Several hundred horses were pressed into the service. Hundreds of negroes availed themselves of this opportunity to come within our lines.

The following account of the course of the expedition after leaving Richmond is of interest:

At night the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond and two miles from the Chickahominy, at 11:20 o'clock. Just as the command was fairly asleep, except those on duty, the rebels opened a two gun battery upon the camp of General Davis' brigade, and immediately after, charged the camp of the 7th Michigan. The men, though taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and, under Colonel Hitchfield, supported by the 1st Vermont, Colonel Preston, handsomely repulsed the enemy. Several men were wounded, and Colonel Hitchfield, who is missing, is feared, is also wounded.

General Kilpatrick decided to move across the White House Railroad and down the Peninsula. During the day Capt. Mitchell, of the 2d New York, with the bulk of Dahlgren's command rejoined the main column. The enemy on Tuesday night, and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, hovered about the command. Skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions. On Wednesday morning, at about 9 o'clock a large force of cavalry came upon the rear of the column. Gen. Kilpatrick was not unprepared for this, and decided to give them battle. The 1st Vermont, under Lieut. Col. Preston, ably assisted by Capt. Grant and Cummings, and the 1st Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted some thing over an hour, while the 6th Michigan and other regiments of General Davis' brigade were in position to render whatever assistance was necessary.

Only one charge was made, and that was by company A, of the 1st Maine, led by Captain Estes, A. A. G., and Captain Cole, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy suddenly retired, but when the command moved forward they passed the rear and flanked several times. An offer of battle was made but they refused it.

On this day, (Wednesday) several refugees from Richmond came into camp and reported the presence of Capt. Wilson, of the 2d Ohio, who had escaped from the Richmond battle, near at hand. For some reason he did not join the command.

On Wednesday Lieut. Whitaker was sent to destroy Tunstall's Station, on the White House Railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment, he found the place in flames. From negroes in the vicinity, he found that a column of Union cavalry from Butler's Department, had just left there. This was the first intimation of assistance being so near at hand.

On Thursday morning Kilpatrick moved toward New Kent C. H., and on the way, met Col. Spear in command of a cavalry force, looking after Kilpatrick's command.

OHIO STATISTICS.

From the Report of the Commissioner of Statistics we glean some valuable items:

The white male population of the State for the year 1863 was 1,227,951; number of able-bodied men 554,357, of which there were absent in the army, or died or disabled therein, 140,000 men, leaving in the State 414,357 men. The total loss to the State by the war is 12,780 able-bodied men, of whom 7,500 were killed or died in the service.

The following table shows the number of marriages within the State during the past five years:

1859.....	22,671
1860.....	23,106
1861.....	22,251
1862.....	19,540
1863.....	19,300

The average of marriage to population was 1 to 101 in 1860, and 1 to 127 in 1863—a falling off of about 25 per cent.

The average wages paid for farm labor in 1863 was 85 cents per day, being about the average price of a bushel of wheat during the same year; in 1863 the price of each had increased by about 30 per cent.—the average price for a day's work last year being about \$1.05.

The recorded mortgage debts of the State for 1859 amounted to \$30,747,033, and for the year 1863 to \$19,973,171.

The number of new buildings erected within the State during the year ending July 1, 1863, was 6,278, valued at \$3,000,000. The following was the number and value in four counties:

No.	Value.
Hamilton.....	481 \$639,760
Franklin.....	210 263,585
Cuyahoga.....	360 100,288
Lucas.....	173 94,970

After submitting very full and elaborate statistics on the subject of banks and banking in the State, the Commissioner gives the following view of the results of the recent inflation of the currency:

"Whatever may be said about the superabundance of the currency or the danger which may hereafter occur from a sudden return to the gold standard, it is nevertheless a well proved fact that the abundance of the currency has worked great benefits to the community. It is abundant for the wants of society; it is of uniform standard; it is sound, because legal tender; and has caused a greater reduction of debt."

It is abundant for the wants of society; it is of uniform standard; it is sound, because legal tender; and has caused a greater reduction of debt."

Death of Mrs. General Harrison.
A mother in Israel has departed—another of those pioneers who are passing away—nearly all gone, and of who it may soon be said, "They are all gathered to their fathers." Coming generations will reap the fruit of their labors; but their faces will be seen no more.

Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of the Miami country. She was married to the Hon. Captain Harrison, who commanded Fort Washington, soon after the departure of General Wayne for the Atlantic States, probably in 1796. She had, therefore, been forty-five years married when her husband, then President of the United States, died, and more than twenty years since, a widow. What a varied life of trial and experience was that, which, beginning as a pioneer child in the Miami country in 1789, has lived seventy-four years since, and sixty-five a wife and widow. But Mrs. Harrison's life comprehended vastly more than this. She was with her husband as he passed through all the stations of civil and of military career. She married him as Captain Harrison. She saw him as General and Commander-in-chief, Member of Congress, Senator, Governor, and President. She was with him in prosperity and adversity, for they were compelled to see in various ways, not a little of adversity. In this long career, Mrs. Harrison never failed in any Christian duty. Perhaps, her most distinct trait of character, in relation to that public life, in which her husband and family were so much called to act, was her want of any love of show, or inordinate ambition. To all the allurements of public life, she was indifferent; but quietly pursued the humble, discreet, self-denying offices of a Christian woman. In fact, Mrs. Harrison was a pious, devoted, benevolent Christian, pursuing the duties of the Christian life, with exemplary fidelity. Her character is summed up in a paragraph, from Howe's "Ohio." "She is distinguished for her benevolence and her piety; all who know her view her with esteem and affection; and her whole life, in all its relations, has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

When such a matron, who has seen husband, children and even grandchildren depart before her to the grave, shall descend full of grace, and leaving her fruits behind, who shall lament? The aged trunk has fallen, but the spirit has gone to God, who gave it. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.—Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, N. H., 10:30 P. M.—71 towns give Gilmore 19,530, Harrington 13,979, scattering 81. Gilmore is elected by 4,000 majority. All five of the Republican Councilors are elected. Probably nine of the twelve Senators are republicans, and a majority of the Representatives. There have been heavy Union gains in every town heard from.

What Judge Edgerton Says of Idaho.
The Akron Beacon publishes the substance of a conversation with the Hon. Sidney Edgerton, formerly member of Congress from this State and now U. S. Judge in the Territory of Idaho. He says the population of the Territory is now about 17,000, but will probably reach 100,000 by next December. For agricultural purposes the valleys are extremely fertile, equaling, if not surpassing, any portion of the world for raising stock. Cattle require no "foddering," but run out all winter and become fat upon the bunch or buffalo grass, which is very abundant and nutritious. There are no rains there at all, and in the valleys comparatively but little snow, but abundant facilities for irrigation, as mountain streams are very numerous and never-failing. Large preparations are being made for agricultural operations in the valleys of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin, and in Bitter Root large herds of cattle are being raised, and large flouring mills are already in operation.

Of the mineral resources of the Territory, Judge Edgerton speaks in the most glowing terms, the country being rich in quartz lodes, bar and gulch diggings. There are already two quartz mills in operation, that came in late in the season, both taking out large quantities of gold, and two more on the way. The bar and gulch diggings are also yielding largely to those who work them. Soon after arriving the Judge was invited by Mr. J. Knowles to visit the claim of Knowles, Williams & Higgins. While looking on, he was offered the proceeds of a pan of dirt if he would wash it out himself, the "shake" yielding him the snug little "pile" of \$30.05. A Mr. Hackley also invited him to take a "shake" out of his claim, which yielded him \$40. The Judge exhibited some fine samples of quartz, nuggets and fine gold, as well as some solid bars, the product of the quartz, all of which were certainly very rich specimens of the precious metal.

News from Knoxville.
KNOXVILLE, March 5.

General Schofield and staff returned from the front yesterday afternoon. Our advance is near Morristown. The intention is to hold the country till the bridges are repaired.

Longstreet is supposed to be at Greenville. His forces hold Rull's Gap. It is thought that only a small part of his army, if any, has gone to Georgia. He left the railroad uninjured, intending, the citizens say, to use it again.

Twenty deserters came in yesterday in one squad, among whom are three officers. They speak of great dissatisfaction in their brigade, which consists of Tennessee troops largely.

Latest reports from Gen. Gilmore state the Union loss at Olmsted, Florida, at 700 killed and desperately wounded, and 500 slightly wounded and missing.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We extract the following from a speech delivered by Henry Ward Beecher at Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week:

The Chief Magistrates of these two great sections of country are representatives of the two corresponding principles. Davis was formed of aristocratic institutions. All his ideas of society and of government are aristocratic, for the South was but nominally republican. Himself a man of experience in public affairs, of great administrative talent, with a quick eye and firm hand, with a great will-power, self-power, with nothing subtracted from it to the credit of conscience's sake [laughter], he has just that ability which is called sharp, keen. He is an adroit man. He is a cunning statesman. Now, at the beginning, almost every one admired and envied him. We granted that the best side had only a dull, honest man, and the worst side such a keen, shrewd manager; and it was often said in the first year, "Let us have their President, and give them ours, and we'll whip them in three months." But, I think, no man has heard that said within the last year. [Laughter and applause.] Who believes now in Davis' sagacity, in his statesmanship. His cunning has ruined him. Men laugh at the outcome of those very projects which they admire in their conception. There was never in civil annals so gigantic a blunder as Southern statesmen have made. They have irretrievably ruined themselves by their moves, and inflicted vast evil on their countrymen, and immeasurable damage on their States, and this is what they have to show for cunning statesmanship—cunning and not wise.

Mr. Lincoln is not cunning but he is wise, and wisdom tells in the long run. [Great applause.] Mr. Lincoln is a man of the people. He was formed by Democracy into a Democrat. He believed in it with a child-like simplicity of faith, as if he didn't know there was anything else in the world. He came to the Presidency by one of those happenings which men call chance, and Christian Providence, without one single gift which poetry and aristocracy associate with a supreme leader of a nation. Ungainly in form, without beauty of features, with a manner uncultivated even to that degree that is common to American farmers, not a point was there for romance. With natural shrewdness, with some experience in the administration of public affairs, not skillful, however, in discerning or selecting men, and then too kind always to put down a tool which by mistake he had taken up, he has been for three years learning to govern, and though somewhat dull, he has stuck to his lessons night and day, with such diligence, that now, at least, Jeff Davis could teach him nothing [applause] while on the other hand President Lincoln could teach Jeff Davis a good many things; [applause] among others that honest principles, bravely adhered to, are better statesmanship always than tricky expedients. [Applause.] Mr. Lincoln is the homely President of a homely people. He is honest, conscientious, single-minded, disinterestedly seeking the welfare of the nation first, the party next, and of himself not at all. [Applause.] He has been faithful to the great political truths of our American system, and he has shown to the world that successful government is not the mystery, is not the thing so rare that only a privileged few can enact it, but that the good administration of a Government requires only good common sense and uncommon honesty. [Laughter and applause.] That is all. Instead of requiring genius, instead of requiring rare and extraordinary qualities, it requires just those qualities which most politicians sacrifice in order to get government—common sense and honesty. [Applause.] This is a lesson for Europe to ponder over. Now, that it is so, we would not have had our President any other. If he had been an accomplished scholar, and learned by travel and experience; if he had had every conceivable gift that could dazzle the imagination or touch the heart, men would say good leadership gave us the victory; but now men can say the people's power, thro' the President, gave the victory. [Applause.] Our President has been made the butt of ridicule of our newspapers, and of derision among the exalted officials and elegant masters of court ceremonies abroad; for I confess Mr. Lincoln would cut but a poor figure in the Courts of Europe. [Laughter.] But it is our pride, however, to show these people that we have carried through this terrible struggle, the like of which Europe never knew, not by the skill of any extraordinary genius. They took a man from among themselves, a real man of the people, a plain, simple, homely man, and this victory of liberty-loving Democracy has been achieved under the leadership of one of these Democrats. When slavery was destroyed, it was well that it should have the very best leadership, that no man should say it was owing to bad management. It has been managed admirably; extraordinary skill and courage have been shown in the management of the cause. If Davis could not save slavery nobody could, and hereafter they cannot say that the Democracy of the North was not guided by a Democratic President, or that the aristocracy of the South was not guided by an aristocratic President. This great conflict, then, was between aristocratic and Democratic Presidents, which represented the two sections of the country. They had, throughout all their history, carried out the respective natures of aristocrat and Democrat. Let them ponder that. Victory is sure on this side, and we are coming to it month by month. We will come to it if it takes years longer yet. The progress of the Democracy may be slow, and it may be so some generations before it shall be victorious, but victorious it will be. The people are stronger than any leaders, and the world will yet find it out. [Applause.]

THE DAYTON RIOT.

Mobbing of the Empire Hotel.—The Riot Checked by Union Citizens.—A Serious Disturbance Provoked by Copperheads.

The Dayton Journal contains a long account of the riot in that city on Thursday, from which we quote the following facts:

About noon, twenty soldiers of the 44th Ohio collected in front of the office of the Dayton Empire, and threw stones against it. They then entered the building, and mistaking the composition, rooms of the *Wocheblatt* for that of the *Empire*, pried the type of that paper, as well as that of the one they intended to visit. Capt. Badger, who led on the soldiers, is said to have been intoxicated, and his case has been reported to Gov. Brough. The soldiers cheered loudly while at their work, and a large crowd was attracted to the place. E. S. Young, E. W. Davis, J. W. Dietrich, and other prominent Union men succeeded in pacifying the rioters, and persuaded them to disperse. The Mayor was also present, but no official interference was then necessary.

The soldiers then went to the Court House corner, where Captain Badger made an inflammatory speech. By this time the fire-bells sounded, and a great throng of people assembled in the streets. Mr. Young and R. G. Corwin, Esq., then made pacific speeches, denouncing the disorder that had taken place, and quiet seemed about to be resumed, when one Maxwell, a notorious local politician of the copperhead party, standing near the side of the speaker to Mr. Corwin's remark that the soldiers were organized "to sustain the Constitution and the laws," added "and the nigger."

His remarks had the effect that seconded desirable. It fired the soldiers with fury, and they rushed forward to avenge the unprovoked insult. But whether they recognized Maxwell as the author, it is difficult to ascertain. At all events, he retreated among others, and was followed up, when he drew and discharged a pistol, the shot wounding a soldier severely in one hand. Another and another shot followed in succession, and suddenly a number of men in citizen's clothes—some of them said to be police officers—spread themselves like a line of skirmishers across Main street, and opened a reckless fire with revolvers, directly into the helpless and unarmed crowd of men, women and children, who fled affrighted in every direction.

The firing lasted but a minute or two, but some fifty shots or more were fired. Of this number, it is said that five were discharged by a soldier, who upon exhausting his weapon, fell back, his comrades (soldiers) being all unarmed. During the firing, balls whistled fiercely through the air, or struck sharply in the street, knocking up the dust in little puffs, but the effects, save in the dispersion of the crowd, were not immediately apparent. A few minutes later, however, Daniel Carle, a peaceful spectator, staggered into the Journal office, fell and died. Jules Ogger, a wounded soldier of the 11th Ohio, walked home, when it was discovered that he was dangerously wounded in the right lung, and in one hand. One Whitcomb, a soldier of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, was said to be wounded in the groin. [An eye-witness says the soldier alluded to above did not fire in consequence of a defective weapon, but stood his ground till badly wounded.]

George Kittridge, (an archer) son of Mr. Kittridge of Miami City, was severely wounded in the left leg; the ball striking the bone, glanced and lodged in his foot.

P. Fischer, a policeman of the 6th Ward, was shot in the right hand. It is said he was associated with the attacking party.

A ball struck James Kelly, the Court House crier, on the shoulder-blade, but did not penetrate the skin. Several others were hit but not wounded.

A coroner's jury was called in Carl's case, and returned a verdict that he was shot by some person unknown. The drinking houses were all closed, and the volunteer militia called out. By sunset all was quiet. Capt. Badger was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$500, which he furnished. None of the soldiers or Copperheads were taken into custody. The Journal remarks:

In this connection we cannot forbear the reflection that the Union citizens of Dayton, yesterday, in their earnest efforts to allay the mob and restore the peace, was strikingly in contrast with that of the Copperheads during the jail mob, and when the Copperhead rioters utterly destroyed the Journal office.

After the mob dispersed from the front of the Empire office, the responsibility for the peace shifted from the soldiers to the Copperheads. The soldiers listened to the advice of order-loving men and were prepared to disperse, when the wanton insults of Maxwell, uttered maliciously and apparently with premeditation, goaded them into fury, and reminded them of a long-continued series of insults. They rushed forward for revenge, and the affray thus provoked by Copperheads, who had prepared for desperate work, was begun. The first shot was fired by them. Nearly all the shots were fired by them.

Union Victory at Portland.

PORTLAND, MAINE, March 7.—Jacob McClelland the Union candidate, is elected Mayor of this city over John B. Carroll, by a majority of 1,130, against a majority last year of 145 for the same candidate—Union gain 935 All the wards have gone Union, electing every Alderman, Councilman, and subordinate officer.

The Union party carried N. Hampshire on Tuesday last by four thousand majority. There were large Union gains in every town heard from.

Interesting from the South.
New York, March 6.—Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d are received. They admit that Kilpatrick penetrated within three miles of the city and relate how narrowly General Lee escaped capture. General Wise also had a narrow escape, being at the residence of the rebel Secretary of War from whence he reached the city.

Four hundred more prisoners were shipped on February 29th for Americus, Georgia. Nearly 3,000 have been sent. There are accommodations for 6,000.

Forty-six miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were destroyed by General Sherman. The Southern Road was also destroyed from Marietta to Jackson, and negroes were carried off. Rebel accounts of the battle at Olmsted, Florida, show their force consisted of eleven regiments of infantry, four battalions of Cavalry and three batteries of artillery. There loss was 800 killed and wounded.

A Decision.—The following decision of the First Assistant Postmaster General will be of interest to our county subscribers who receive their papers at a post-office in an adjoining county. The decision was given to Hon. S. S. Cox, in reply to a communication from the publishers of the Columbus Gazette on the subject:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th, 1861.

Sir:—In reply to the letter of your correspondents, Messrs. Glenn, Thrall & Heide, I have to say that bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county; provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter. See Section 22 of the Act of 1852 and 5th section of the new law.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
1st Assist. P. G. M.

The tongue makes deeper wounds than the teeth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Prove all Things, Hold fast to that which is Good."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24th, 1861.
Dr. C. W. BROWN—Dear Sir:—I have been carrying out the above motto in proving the quality and benefit of your "BROWN'S" for over six months, using them myself in my old age, and in many instances recommending them to my friends, and giving them to those who needed a pure invigorating tonic. I have found them to be a most reliable and refreshing and strengthening tonic, and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to all who are in need of a tonic. I have no hesitancy in recommending them to all who are in need of a tonic.

Very Respectfully,
J. S. BROWN.

REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that they have an efficient cure for this terrible and distressing disease. Dr. J. P. HAZARD, of 1st Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he has a cure for them, and that it is a cure that is permanent and does not cause any suffering. He has a cure for them, and that it is a cure that is permanent and does not cause any suffering.